

Poetry.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

"For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."—2 Cor. v. 1.

How sweet the closing years of life,
To him who with the Apostle knows
He hath a home beyond the strife
Of mortals, free from earthly woes.

A home where sickness, pain and death,
And sorrow shall be known no more;
The wicked shall from troubling cease,
The weary rest for evermore.

A habitation in the skies,
A building that's not made with hands;
But which shall prove a glorious prize,
Dearer than earthly house, or lands.

Deprive that man of earthly joy,
And give him poverty and pain;
He has a treasure richer far,
Than ever wisdom could obtain.

W. H. O.

"The world by wisdom cannot know God."—1 Cor. i. 21.

Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in Dudley, Mass., Sept. 19, 1837, Mr. JOHN BOOTH, aged 79 years.

He was born in Ireland, and from his youth, firmly adhered to the Protestant Episcopal Church, until the summer of 1810, when, through the preaching of the Wesleyan Methodist missionaries, he became deeply convinced that no outward forms can cleanse the sin-polluted heart. With a broken heart and contrite spirit he sought for, and found, to his unspeakable joy, justification by faith alone, in the atonement of Jesus Christ. He now united himself to the church which had been the means of leading him to Christ; and in his native land, and in this, he lived in its fellowship, adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour till his death.

He came to this country with his family, in 1825. He took great delight in the study of the Scriptures, and very many precious portions of it were laid up in his memory. His confinement was of but few hours' duration. I was called to see him the morning after he was taken ill. He said, "My days are numbered." His pain was great, but his soul, with the dignified calmness of holy triumph, resigned into the hands of his Redeemer, assured of a glorious rest in heaven. May all he has left behind, follow him as he followed Christ.

I. STODDARD.

[The Editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal are desired to copy the foregoing.]

[We respectfully request the attention of writers of obituary notices to the following, as a model. How much is here said in a few words, and how many notices of a half column in length, might be compressed to the dimensions of this.]

We hope our friends will not be dissatisfied because their obituary notices are shortened. We must continue to do this, or give up, in despair, the insertion of them at all. It shall always however, be our endeavor, in consenting, to retain the substance, as much as possible.—
ED. HER.]

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in N. W. Duxbury, Oct. 11, 1837, SALLY, wife of Jacob Curtis, aged 53 years.

She was brought to a saving knowledge of the gospel, under the labors of Rev. C. S. Macreding, in 1831. She soon joined the M. E. Church, of which she continued an acceptable member till her death. Her departure was peaceful and triumphant. The sting of death was removed, and Christ's peaceful presence pervaded and filled her whole soul.

E. B. BRADFORD.

N. W. Duxbury, Nov. 30, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

PREACHERS' MEETING.

BR. BROWN.—The preachers of the Springfield District, held a meeting in this place, commencing on the 26th September last, for the purpose of mutual edification and improvement. As Secretary of the meeting, I should have communicated some account of their proceedings before this, but have been waiting to see the result of a gracious revival of religion which commenced at that time.

The subjects to which the brethren particularly directed their attention, were the security of uniformity in the administration of discipline throughout the district—preparing for the pulpit—manner of preaching, and the interchange of opinions upon some of the important doctrines of the Bible, viz. the witness of the Spirit, sanctification, &c.

The subject in reference to the administration of discipline, was submitted to a committee, who made a report, of which the following is an extract:—

"That in the judgment of the Committee, probationers should be received before the society, when it is practicable, and an opportunity given for objections to be made to them before the preacher, within a specified time, but not in presence of the society. The preacher may prolong the period of trial, when in his judgment the case requires it; but it is very improper to do this from year to year. That the admission of members into the church in full connection, should be before the society in all practicable cases; and an opportunity given for objections. Probation should be required as well of those who are recommended from other churches, as of others. That where no other suitable person will present charges against a delinquent, the preacher in charge should bring the person to trial, by presenting the charges himself. That we have witnessed with much concern the practice in many places, of admitting persons almost indiscriminately, more than twice or thrice into our love-feasts and class-meetings; and would earnestly recommend to our brethren an immediate return to our disciplinary regulations with respect to these meetings, and that we persevere in an uniform adherence to these regulations in future. That it is of the first importance, that we, as ministers, make special and continued exertions to effect a general and uniform attendance of our members at their stated class and prayer meetings."

Upon the subject of preparing for the pulpit, after recommending the practice of making preparation for this duty in the early part of the week, they say, "the advantage of this course will be realized in the opportunity which it affords of rendering our reading, visiting the people of our pastoral charge, &c. entirely practical. If preparations for the pulpit are left until the close of the week, they must necessarily be hurried, and with-

out deriving any material advantage from our studies and intercourse with our people during the week.

"We would also refer in tones of caution to a practice which but too generally prevails, especially among young preachers, of speaking too long—too loudly, and too rapidly. This unfortunate practice has been ruinous to many individuals, either by fastening lingering and painful disease upon them, or by bringing them to a premature grave. In general, every thing necessary to be said upon any subject, may be said in forty or forty-five minutes, and if preachers would but divest their sermons of unnecessary things, they would find no difficulty in getting through in that time."

In regard to the manner of conducting public worship, they would recommend the following course:—to commence by singing—then prayer—reading a portion of Scripture, first of the Old, and then of the New Testament—singing—preaching, and close by singing, prayer, and pronouncing the benediction while upon our knees. They would also suggest habitual attention to the custom recommended in our Discipline of repeating the Lord's prayer, at least once a day—say at the close of the morning prayer.

Upon the subject of the witness of the Spirit, the brethren expressed their opinion in the following resolutions. 1. That it is the privilege of the Christian to enjoy the immediate and direct witness of the Spirit that he is a child of God. 2. That the witness of the Spirit, cannot exist without the fruits of the Spirit: and that it would be manifestly unsafe to depend for any length of time on a supposed witness of the Spirit, without an immediate consciousness of its fruits.

The following resolution was also passed:—That the Presiding Elder, in connection with any two brethren whom he may select, be a committee to prepare a form of petition, to be published and circulated for signatures throughout the Conference, and presented to the next Legislature of this State—that a law may be passed for the more effectual protection of all religious assemblies, who shall be convened for the worship of God in the field."

The meeting continued two days, and was exceedingly profitable to ourselves as preachers, and beneficial to the people of this place.

With the exception of three or four evenings, we have continued our meetings from that time until the present. The work of God has spread over the whole town; scarcely a family but have felt its effects more or less. The Congregational Church in this place caught the spirit, and have since held a protracted meeting, which is still in operation. Their efforts have also been crowned with abundant success. The work still continues with much interest, and souls are almost daily coming out of darkness into light. At some future period, I shall give a more particular account of the revival.

Yours truly,

WM. SMITH.

* There is a petition to this effect now in circulation, emanating from Springfield.

[From the Episcopal Recorder.]

MARY OGDEN.

A short time since while seated in my room, employing the afternoon in reading, the melancholy intelligence was communicated to me, that one of my little flock had a few moments before been removed from this world of sorrow. I laid down my book, and immediately proceeded to the house of mourning. Here I found the afflicted mother with a few friends assembled in the room where the body of the little girl was lying. I approached the bed, and there I beheld the motionless form of Mary; but ah! how altered. No longer did she bloom with freshness, but death's visage was impressed upon her; and as I gazed upon the body, and thought how great a change had occurred, that but a few moments before, that frame was animated by life, that but a few moments before it was the abode of the never-dying soul, but that now it presented nothing more than the clayey tenement, while the spirit had gone to the God who gave it, forcibly was I reminded of that beautiful hymn,

"Swift flies the soul, perhaps 'tis gone
Ten thousand leagues beyond the sun;
Or twice ten thousand times thrice told
Ere the forsaken clay is cold!"

After endeavoring to administer consolation to the bereaved parent I returned home, and the next day followed the remains of the dear child to the grave.

The following Sunday the superintendent of the school with which she was connected delivered the following address to the scholars:—
"Children, I look around me and observe a seat vacated, and which will never again be occupied by its former attendant. One of our number is no longer. Two weeks ago she was here among us; now she is in another world. She was then here joining in our song of praise, but now she is lying in the cold grave. Mary Ogden is no more! My young friends, I have often spoken to you of the uncertainty of life, and told you that God might see fit soon to remove one of us. You may have thought lightly of it, but ah, and reality! how fully have the words of our Saviour been confirmed, that 'death comes as a thief in the night, and when we least look for it!'

"A few days since little Mary was here assembled with us. Her eye sparkled with life, freshness was upon her cheek, and she was enjoying the buoyancy of youth. But sickness visited her, and she was brought to her bed. Each day hastened her dissolution, and finally, the vital spark quit its frail tenement. Last Sunday morning, when her brother and sister were coming to school, she inquired if they had gone. The answer being given, she appeared grieved that she was unable to trace her steps also to this sweet place, where

"Infants learn to lip the Saviour's name,"
that she might join our little band. She then asked for her Prayer-book, which was given; she placed it upon her bosom, and gave it a sincere embrace, while probably she was enjoying that

"Sweet repose within the breast,
The sure pledge of heavenly rest,
Which for the child of God remains
The end of care, the end of pains."

"Methinks I hear her little voice addressing me as each day I passed her door. Methinks I hear her note of praise among us. Methinks I hear her uniting in prayer, as we are wont to do on each Lord's day. But no! Death has silenced her tongue. No longer is she engaged in her earthly praises; her voice is hushed in the grave, and she is sleeping in the arms of death!"

"Shall we, dear children, drop the tear of sorrow at the loss of little Mary? Shall we go and moisten her little grave with grief? Shall we desire God to restore her once more to this vale of tears? O, while we mourn, let it not be as those without hope. If Mary loved her God, as we have reason to think she did, she is now more delightfully employed than she was here. Yes, perhaps, while we are praising God, she may be in the mansions of rest, uniting her voice in the sweet streams of the spirits of the just made perfect."

"Let me then, my dear young friends, again direct your thoughts to that event which must visit you, and it may be before long. I wish not to fill your minds with gloom. I wish not to deprive you of enjoyment. I wish not to detract from your happiness. No; but I desire to make you truly happy; to give you pleasure here, joy throughout eternity. Will you listen to me? O then make religion your early, only choice, love and obey God, take Jesus Christ for your Saviour, and pray for the Holy Spirit to assist you. This will give you peace here; it will remove terror when you come to die; and when you wake up in eternity it will be to remain with your heavenly Father for ever and ever."

May all who read this apply the remarks to themselves! May they all take Christ for their portion, and may they so live here, that when the Saviour comes he may find them watching! M. B.

SUGAR BEET.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette furnishes the following interesting facts, collected by observation, in relation to the culture of the beet:—

"When on a visit to the farm of our enterprising citizen, Lot Pugh, thirty-two miles north of our city, I saw a white sugar beet, raised from seed imported from France, which measured thirty inches in circumference, and weighed, after being removed from the ground and divested of foreign substances, twenty-two pounds. Although the specimen which was measured and weighed was taken from a field of several acres, still it probably was not the largest, for the greater part of the crop appeared to be of equal magnitude. A mangrel wurtzel from the same grounds, and raised from imported seed also, measured twenty-five inches in circumference, and weighed sixteen pounds and a half. It must be observed that, as these beets were removed from the earth on the 23d of August, they had not attained their full growth. Indeed, it is probable that many of the former may measure three feet in circumference, and the latter two and a half, when they are fully grown."

The manager of the farm informed me that he raised fifty tons, actual weight, of beets to the acre, last year, and that his crop is much better the present season. He also said that it required but little more labor to raise fifty tons of beets than fifty bushels of corn, while the former was quite as good for horses, much better for cattle, and rather better for stock hogs. He also asserted that sucking calves preferred beets, when properly prepared, to milk. Indeed, I could almost select from among fifty-six head of Durham cattle those that had been fed during the last season on beets. They were not only fatter, but smoother and better grown, than those that had been kept on other food."

Although cattle and hogs will eat beets in a raw state, still they are much better when boiled. The apparatus and fixtures used by Mr. Pugh for boiling, or rather steaming, food for three hundred hogs and forty or fifty cows, with other stock, cost about one hundred and fifty dollars, and consumes a quarter of a cord of wood per day.

Mr. Pugh had not attempted to make sugar from his beets, but if his manufacture is profitable anywhere from this article, it would certainly be so here, for no soil can produce a better growth. Two hands can prepare the ground, plant and cultivate five acres of beets in a season, and the product would doubtless yield many tons of saccharine matter."

THE PRICES OF BREAD STUFFS AND THE ROUNTY ON WHEAT.

We fear from the accounts that have reached us, there is once more a prospect of a high price for bread stuffs. It has been generally supposed that the wheat crop in the southern and western States this season was unusually abundant, but this is now denied, particularly in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. And even if the crop was heavy, a short or plentiful harvest is not the only existing cause that affects the flour market. The immense immigration to our country for the last two years, increases the demand for bread stuffs, as it is generally a year or two before the emigrants who design to follow farming, get settled and are able to raise sufficient for their own consumption. It must be recollected too, in forming an estimate of the probable future prices of bread stuffs, that large quantities of flour are exported to the West Indies and South American markets.

While discussing this subject, we must express our opinion that too many farmers in this State waste their time and labor in attempting to raise Indian corn. It is at best but an uncertain crop, and liable to be nipped by early frosts. If the attention of the farmers were directed more to the raising of wheat, they would find it for their advantage. The high prices of bread stuffs show that the consumption of our country has overtaken the growth, and that prices will range high until more land is brought into cultivation.

The whole production of the United States has been estimated at about 80,000,000 bushels of Wheat, 110,000,000 bushels of Corn, and 60,000,000, of Rye. The annual consumption of wheat alone, has been rated at five bushels for each individual. Assuming 16,000,000 as the population, 80,000,000 of bushels would be the amount necessary to supply the United States. The ratio of five bushels is a moderate one, and below that allowed in our navy; if that were adopted as the rule, over 100,000,000 must be taken as the annual consumption. According to the estimate of five bushels per head, reckoning the population of Maine to be 500,000, the quantity of wheat necessary to supply her consumption must be 2,500,000 bushels. Our farmers may therefore have no fears of their glutting the market. We hope that they will continue and increase their efforts until Maine shall raise her own bread stuffs.

The extracts below will be interesting, as coming from a source entitled to credit, and giving probably correct means of judging of the present and future state of the Flour Market.—Portland Ad.

* Will not these remarks apply also to Massachusetts and New Hampshire?

We have taken repeated occasions during the past season to declare the positive shortness of the late Wheat crop in the grain growing States of the Atlantic, and especially throughout the extensive region that looks to Baltimore for a market. So frequently, however, had the reports of abundant crops been repeated throughout the country, and so generally had they gained credence, that it was not until very lately that the high prices prevalent in the bread stuffs market began to open the eyes of consumers, and gradually to convince them that these reports were grossly exaggerated. It is greatly to be regretted that the crop has been thus overrated, inasmuch as the consumer is now paying, and will have to pay higher prices for bread stuffs than if the true state of the crop had been reported. Last year, when the failure was general, orders were sent to Europe for wheat so early in the season, that the imports began to arrive in the month of September, and during the fall and winter the bulk of the foreign supplies reached the United States. The same operation would have been going on at the present time, but for the exaggerations alluded to, and prices would have been lower than they now are. As it is, however, it must be some period hence before supplies of wheat from Europe can reach us, in any quantity to affect the market, and in the mean time the prevailing high rates must continue. We have been led to these remarks by seeing in the New York Journal of Commerce of Monday last, the following paragraph, the editors of which have been all along strong believers in the accounts of the abundant crops.—Balt. American.

BREAD STUFFS.—It has become a matter of great importance that the next European packet should carry out strong assurances respecting the prices of bread stuffs in the United States. Of the continuance of high prices there can no longer be any doubt. At New Orleans flour has suddenly advanced to \$12 bbl. In Baltimore the price is \$9 50, and here it is \$9 to 9 50, to say the least. In Baltimore wheat sold last week at fully two dollars a bushel, here it cannot be bought under that price. Rye has sold very extensively here at 1 25 cents for 56 lbs., and corn would readily command 1 12 1-2 cents. We believe the opinion of the dealers is, that lower prices are not to be expected before spring, and that the high prices will be established unless kept down by large importations from abroad. There is no chance that foreign importations will be large enough to depress the market materially. All that is expected from them is to prevent a much further advance. Foreign merchants may therefore calculate with confidence on present prices, at least, and if only care be taken in putting wheat or other grain on ship-board, in good order, it will arrive here so without injury. German wheat has established a high reputation with our millers, and would, at any time, command the highest market rates. As to rye, it is wanted chiefly for the distillers, and so turns to little real good. But the worms of the stills must keep running, for men will have whiskey, whether their families, or even themselves, have bread or not. Sorry as we are for the necessity which exists, that necessity will make us glad to see foreign bread stuffs coming again freely into our ports. The Baltic Sea will be closed too soon for any shipments on advices now sent out; but in the ports of England there are great quantities stored in bond, and from other countries accessible through the Mediterranean, the winter will not prevent the movements of commerce.—Journal of Commerce.

It turns to evil, only evil, and that continually. Excited bread, however, may be made of rye. Mixed with wheat flour, it makes bread which is preferred by some to that made entirely of wheat flour.—Ed. Her.

EUROPEAN LIVING.

Norway.—The peasantry live on bread and gruel, both prepared of oat-meal, with an occasional intermixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury they rarely enjoy.

Sweden.—The dress of peasantry is prescribed by law. Their food consists of hard bread, fish and gruel, without meat.

Denmark.—The peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land on which they labor.

Russia.—The nobles own all the land in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it, are transferred with the estates. A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds, but sleep upon hard boards, or upon parts of immense stoves, by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage, and other vegetables, without the addition of butter.

Poland.—In Poland, the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are slaves. A recent traveller says, "I have travelled in every direction, and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of North Germany, Poland or Denmark." The common food of the peasantry of Poland,—"the working men"—is cabbage and potatoes; sometimes, but not generally, peas, black bread and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat.

Austria.—The nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during the day, except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.

Hungary.—The nobles own the land, do not work, pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all highways and bridges, are liable at all times to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one-tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one-ninth to the lord whose land they occupy.

France.—Of the people seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheaten bread; they live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes. The common wages of the hired laborer in France, are \$37 50 for a man, and \$18 75 for a woman, annually. The taxes upon them are equal to one-fifth of its net product.—N. Y. Express.

A friend who has kept an account of the number of lives lost on the Mississippi during the season, by the various steamboat accidents, makes the number seven hundred and forty-six.

Out of six hundred men, which constitute the crew of the United States ship Independence, upwards of four hundred live on strictly temperance principles.

Steam navigation is making rapid progress in Europe. Travellers from London are now enabled to reach Stockholm in seven days; and direct communication by steam, from thence to St. Petersburg, is about to be established.

N. ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

J. F. FOSTER, AGENT, invites those who desire an efficient remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, 305 Washington St. (opposite 264) up stairs, entrance in the rear; where he is a constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place. He has for eighteen years past been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years. Although he has not followed it steadily and exclusively, he has made them for himself for eighteen years past, and for individuals to whom he is at liberty to refer.

Having won the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to the different cases that occur; he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Trusses, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs (these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night); Improved Hips and Pivotal Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with and without joints; Trusses for Protruding Anus, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for the Protruding Uterus, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Dr. Holl's; Read's Spiral Truss; Randall's do; Farr's do; Salmoet's Bell and Socket Truss; Shaker's do; Shaker's do; Marshall's Improved Truss; Bateson's do; Shaker's do; Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory Truss Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand Shells for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week, for children and infants in this city, and around out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the Manufactory.

Mr. F. will wait on patients at their houses, when preferred; he takes measure of infants at any age, and makes Trusses for both double and single ruptures, which may be worn without pain or inconvenience, and which in many cases will produce a perfect cure, in the space of six or twelve weeks, in such children he has had occasion to make a number of late, the fathers and mothers of whom he will refer to, as well as the physicians by whom they were recommended to Mr. Foster.

Individuals in this city have been cured of their complaint by wearing Trusses of his superior make for six or twelve months, and he is able to leave them off; although some prefer never to leave off a Truss entirely, after having once worn one, as the inconvenience is not trifling. A good Elastic Spring Truss, made as it ought to be, and well fitted, would be more trouble than the suspensors. Some of the individuals who have been effected, he is at liberty to refer to. He has no wish to inform individuals he will not make their complaint known to any one except when he is permitted to refer to him—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

For Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be sent, upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at any of their homes, or at the above place.

J. FREDERICK FOSTER, Agent.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1838.
Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful and judicious man in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. FOSTER to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. BEATTY. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. FOSTER is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and in general is accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself, therefore, authorized to make to my personal and professional brethren and to the public, as a person well qualified to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

March 8. eop JOHN C. WARREN.

BOOKS.

THE General Catalogue, Sabbath School Books and Tracts published by the Methodist Book Concern at New York, are for sale at the Methodist Book Depository, 32 Washington street, at the wholesale and retail prices. Also, Bibles of different sizes and quality; prices vary from 50 cents to \$3.

Robinson's Cabinet. Josephus Works—Rollin's Ancient History, Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols. Benson's Sermons and Plans. McCulloch's Evidence of Christianity. Lick's Works—Butterworth's Concordance, Sturtevant's Reflections—Woods on Depravity. All of which are warranted to be cheap at our retail price. A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers. Likens, A great variety of other Religious and Historical Works.

We are prepared to furnish to order all approved Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, which can be procured in this city. D. S. KING, Agent N. E. Conference.

PAIN EXTERIOR.

Of every description, attended with nature, and on reasonable terms, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz. Books: LABELS—such as Apoplexy, Trunk Manufactures, Rheumatism, Catarrhes, &c.; Pamphlets—such as Sermons, Addresses, Catalogues, &c.; HANDBILLS: Bibles—Deeds, Mortgages, &c.; SHROUDS: Tax Bills, &c.; &c. CARDS—on plain or enameled surface.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

THE FAMILY NURSE.

OR Companion of the Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. C. H. revised by a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. "How shall I cure Dyspepsia?" "Live upon expense a day, and earn it." Dr. Abernethy.

"This book merely contains the elements of nursing, and is by no means intended to supersede the more extensive works on the subject. It is simply a household friend, which the inexperienced or casual attendant on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, may consult for advice in either unnecessary or dangerous cases. It is published by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washington street, (up stairs.) Nov. 1.

CHANDLER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a good second hand Chandler, suitable for any number of families, and large hall. Also, two large and seventeen hanging lamps. The above articles will be sold low, (as they belong to a party that have no further use for them,) on application to S. S. Stryker, at the Corner of the City, 4 Congress street, or to J. S. MELLON, 38 Union street. Nov. 15.

PHINEAS HOWES.

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 11 Washington street, (up stairs,) keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vatings, &c., which will be made to order at short notice. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Nov. 15.

COAL.

A CONSTANT supply of Hard and Soft Coal, selected from Peach Mountain, Sidney, and other varieties, for sale by LUTHER TOWN, Sept. 5. 3m Commercial St., near Charles Street Bridge.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACKS, for 1838, for sale by the thousand, hundred, dozen, or by the single copy, by D. H. ELLA, 19 Washington Street, Oct. 18.

SETH GOLDSMITH, Book-Binder, Franklin Avenue, No. 15, on the 2d floor, at the Court House, has been authorized to receive and receive work neatly repaired at short notice. [Particular attention given to binding newspapers and periodicals. e. 3m. Oct. 18.]

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

1. The HERALD is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum if paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payment is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$2.00 if not paid at the close of the year.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eight months, unless paid.

3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Middle and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, and when payment may be made.

4. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, post paid.

5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five subscribers. 6. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, should be accompanied with the names of the writers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are sent, in such a manner that there can be no miscommunication or mistake.



Published by

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WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

D. S. KING, Agent.

Office No. 32 Washington St.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

FAMILY WORSHIP.

Listen! I hear a voice, a solemn voice,
But sweet and fervent too, like that of prayer